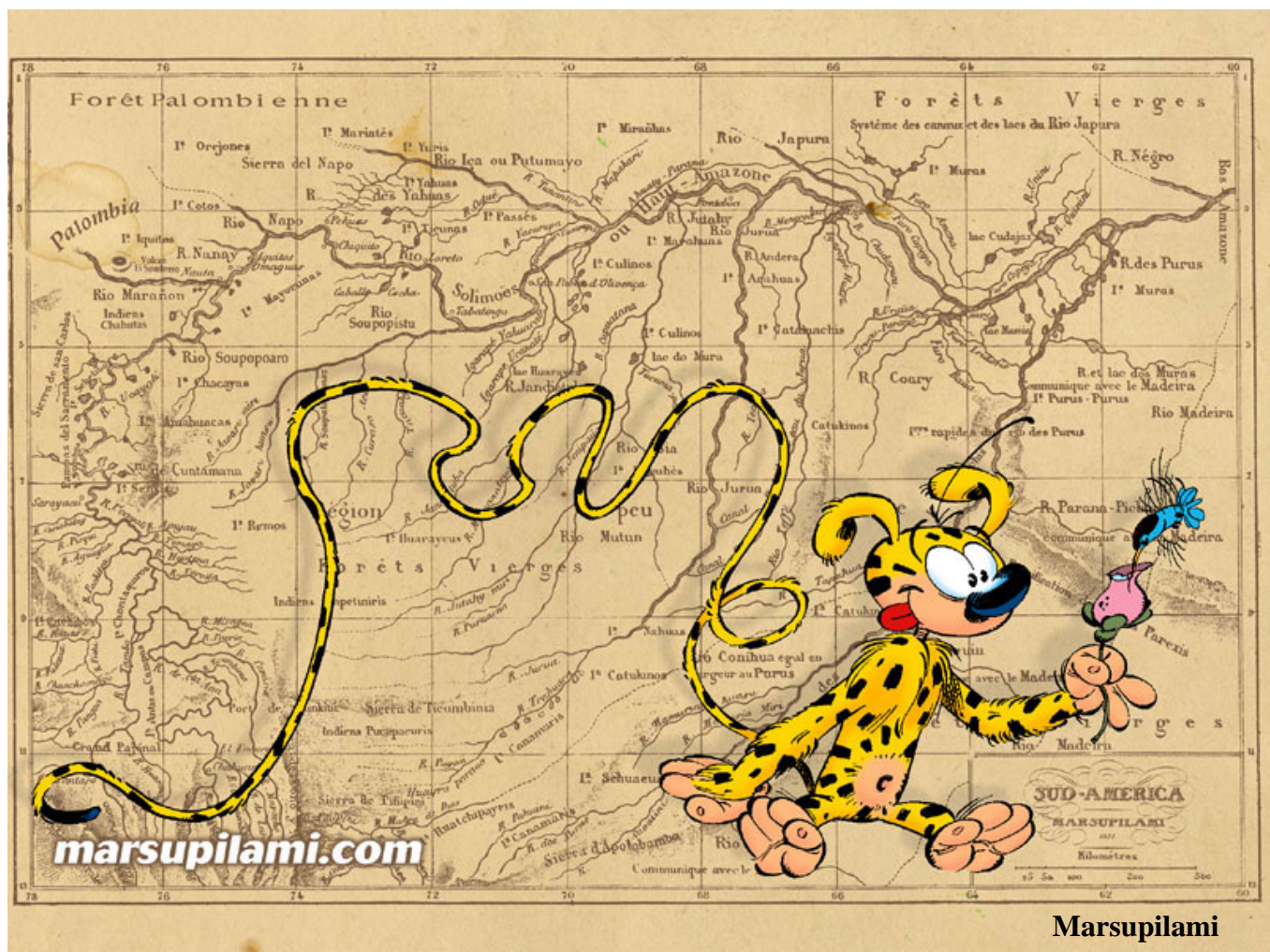


Belgian Laces



BELGIAN LACES

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Official Quarterly Bulletin of
THE BELGIAN RESEARCHERS
Belgian American Heritage Association
Founded in 1976

Our principal objective is:

Keep the Belgian Heritage alive in our hearts and in the hearts of our posterity

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Dear Members,

As part of the new years resolution, we could all rekindle the involvement in genealogical research. It looks like you all put your research on the back burner this winter, preoccupie4 with snow shoveling, sand bagging, or just plain staying warm by the fire! We hope you're all OK, and all the bad weather conditions we saw on TV did not harm any of "us!" But spring is knocking at the door, dear Members, get your thinking- and researching caps back on and lets get our family trees finished! - We publish here a series of queries, that were on the back burner in Bend, because they ended in a cul-de-sac ... we need your help! At the same time, these queries prove how difficult it is to be of valid assistance when the information given is skimpy and incomplete.

Claude Malobert, a member /friend in Belgium, wrote this no~ to several of our members he is trying to help in their research. We feel this can also benefit all of you "The following information is meant to help you understand the challenge you (we) face when researching records in Belgium:

From 1600 up to about 1792 (Napoleonic Wars) the records are kept in the Parish Registers. These records show birth, marriage and death of the parish family, are open to the public, and most often available on microfilm at the LDS Family History Centers (Mormon). This implies you need to know which parish you're researching and cities like Brussels or Antwerp and others have many parishes

From 1792 to 1880 the "Code Napoleon" required that all citizen be registered at the Town Hall. This simplifies research because all you need to know is the city of origin of the person in question. These records are sometimes much more detailed than the Parish registers, giving, for instance, name and place of domicile of parents besides the name of the deceased. These records are open to the public

From around 1880 up to 1906 we are hindered by the "100 year Privacy Law", which decrees that records are not public, and copies of the documents are only accessible to and by the direct family. Unfortunately the authorities have not yet caught up with the 16 year gap between 1880 and 1896 and the Mormon copiers have not always been able to access them either. If you are researching records younger than 1880 you should write to the Office of Civil Registration of II "Coupon-Réponse International" (International Reply Coupon) for the postage, available from your local post office. The copying of records will cost between \$7 and \$12 each and you will receive a bill from the Civil Registration. You can then send this money with an international money order, available from you local post office.

For the cover of your 1997 Laces we have chosen the theme: 100 Years Belgian Comic Strip. With the death of Andre Franquin, one of Belgium's great comic artists, this last January we start with an article about his life and work, and feature his famous Marsupilami for the first many of you who remember the adventures of this delightful creature.

With this new year, let's all join efforts to make Laces the publication you want it to be!

Greetings,

Leen

Welcome New Members

677 - DANIELVANDEN BORRE	Wespelaar, Belgium
NICOLE NOTRE DAME	Wespelaar, Belgium
678 - MEREDITH DEAK	Villa Park, CA
679 - COOKIE LOMMEL -	Studio City, CA
680 - MARIE DE CAUSEMAKER - GLEASON	Stockton, CA
661 - MARY-MARGARET CLAEYS	West Lynn, OR
682 - MME YVETTE CATRY	Brussels, Belgium
663 - GEERT DUGUFFROY	Ruiselede, Belgium

Marlena's Musings

by Marlena Inghels Bellavia

Béchamel sauce without butter?

In an age when we are more careful about the things we eat, we alter our cooking habits. Some recipes are easier to alter than others.... some simply stay "fattening". Recently, however, my cousin, a professionally-trained cook taught me the art of making the basic béchamel sauce without any fat whatsoever. Since the béchamel sauce is the base for many delicious sauces, it is a pleasure to know that this can be done in a no-fat / low-fat way.

Add 1-3 TBSP flour (depending on thickness of sauce desired) to 1 CUP of COLD liquid (milk, broth, or wine and broth mixture). Mix very well to blend the flour completely into the liquid before pouring into a saucepan and cooking over medium heat, stirring continually, until the sauce thickens. Let it simmer a few minutes, and, presto, you have your béchamel sauce..

recipe: **Hannelore Vleminckx**, Brussels

Quick appetizer ideas from tables in Belgium for your Easter Table:

Italian bread sticks wrapped at one end with a slice of any cold cut

'Belgian Endive leaves filled in the end with a blend of tuna, fish, or seafood salad

'Small square crackers or mini toast spread with sirop de Liège/Perenstroop (can be replaced by red currant jelly) then topped with a strong cheese and broiled quickly till cheese is softened

'Mini cheese balls rolled in sesame or poppy seeds

'Slices of cantaloupe or melon wrapped with thin slices of prosciutto ham (a salty Italian ham)

'Olives marinated in garlic, olive oil and crushed basil, served with slices of whole wheat bread

'Stuffed hard-boiled eggs, sprinkled with bread crumbs, which have been blended with parsley and Swiss cheese, then broiled about three minutes.

The Little Blue Beings

One of our all-time favorite cartoons in our video collection is "The Magic Flute"... no not the classical Mozart Opera, but the one with those wonderful little blue people: the Smurfs, les Schtroumpfs, de Smurfen. These marvelous little creatures became part of the American best-loved animated cartoons in the 1950's, but began their "life" in the year 1958, the year the Worlds Fair was held in Brussels. Indeed, two Belgian comic strip artists named Peyo (Pierre Culliford-whose name Pierrot was evidently pronounced Peyo by a young British relative..., thus giving him the name) and Andre Franquin, were having lunch one day at the beach. During the course of their conversation, Peyo asked Franquin to pass him the SCHTROUMPF, as the word for salt shaker evaded him. HA! They had a good laugh, and Peyo liked the word so much that this event gave birth to the name for the little blue creatures he'd been drawing for the weekly magazine

SPIROU. Having given a name to these cartoon beings, their popularity soared, and Les Schtroumpfs/De Smurfen/The Smurfs soon became one of the favorites among children and adults alike. By the late 70's these fun and peaceful beings brought the US another non-violent comic strip and animated cartoon. Though the popularity of Smurf animations may have lost a bit of their impetus in our house as our children get older, they continue to be a fond memory for us all. The comic books, on the other hand, continue to be a source of laughter. New comic books continue to be released, with the latest album having come out in September 1998, Docteur Schtroumpf... yes we bought it as well, to be sure our collection remains "complete". After all, reading and keeping up with "BD's" (Bandes Dessinées/Strip-Verhaal) comics, is part of the regular reading heritage of all Belgians from 2 to 102! Furthermore, the Smurfs are here to stay and they never age!

Missing and Exploited Children

As more attention is finally given to the sad reality of "Missing and Exploited Children" in the US, the situation is also getting more attention in Belgium, particularly in light of the recent horrible discovery of the paedophile ring in Belgium. During a visit to Belgium in December, we noticed that virtually every other house and car had these poster cards displayed. This gave a real sense of unity in a cause, across religious, political, linguistic and racial lines. As passengers were checking in luggage at Zaventem International Airport, all were given a postcard size card (see copy of postcard, with computer-aged picture of little Loubna) in an effort to ask people to post and pass the picture wherever their destination was. To that end we print this card. It also brings to light the fact that these children are often subjected to international kidnapping, that they don't necessarily stay in the country in which/from which they were taken.



René V. Zabeau 1916 – 1996



René V. Zabeau, President of the West Virginia Belgian-American Heritage Society, and regular contributor to *Belgian Laces*, died Wednesday November 20, 1996 at his home in Clarksburg, WV, after a long and valiant fight against cancer.

René was very proud of his Belgian heritage, and this was proven by his efforts to establish the Belgian-American Heritage Society of West Virginia, and being the driving force in the organization of their very successful yearly gatherings and picnics. It was his inspiration that encouraged a considerable group of members to help to carry out this event year after year.

But this is only one of René's accomplishments; René had devoted his adult life to working with the labor movement and for improving the quality of life for working people in West Virginia and the Nation. He served many years as secretary-treasurer of the Norwood Local # 3, Window Glass Cutter's League and as vice-president of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor.

In 1956 René V. Zabeau was elected to the W.Va. House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket from Harrison County, W.Va. He was elected with the help of liberal elements of both the Republican and the Democratic parties. He served three terms as a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates from Harrison County. While serving as a delegate he was a member of the Rules, Labor and Industry and the Finance committees.

In 1957 he was a committee member instrumental in uniting the W.Va. Labor Federation and the West Virginia Industrial Union Council to become the West Virginia Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

Prior to his involvement with the labor movement, Mr. Zabeau had been employed as a cutter at the former Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Clarksburg Plant. *Belgian Laces* will always be grateful for the information René supplied exclusively to the quarterly about the role Belgian

immigrants played in the US. glass industry, supplemented by lists of

Belgian workers at the different glass plants in the East and the Mid-West

His contributions form an invaluable source of information for The Belgian Researchers and we will miss his involvement with tile Association greatly.

Mr. Zabeau was the author of a book *From Humble Beginnings*, which tells the history of the Federation of Labor from 1903 to 1957. He retired after serving 22 years as economic development representative for the US Department of Commerce. For dedication and involvement with the labor movement, he was inducted into the West Virgin~ Labor History Association Hall of Honor.

From a letter written by Hilda we learned more about this remarkable man. René graduated from Sistersville High School in 1935, in 1937 he graduated with honors from Mountain State Business College. That is also where he met Hilda, whom he married in 1939.

Hilda writes: "We have been married for 57 years. Besides all his accomplishments in his public life, he was a wonderful husband and father. He was an excellent woodworker and toy maker, a Belgian gardner (no weeds!); an excellent swimmer (had his life saving badge); belonged to several organizations; he was a good dancer and he enjoyed everything he did.

During his stay in the State Legislature in 1957 there were several business men from Germany visiting in the Capital. They attended a session of the legislature and since they spoke just a few words of English, there was a problem! René volunteered to speak French with them and since they could speak French - the meeting was a success.

While René was at the United States government Economic Development he was responsible for several projects, but his greatest satisfaction was obtaining the grant to establish Blennerhassett Island as a tourist attraction and it has proven successful.

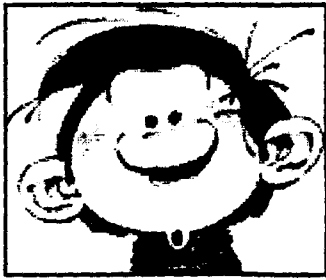
There are many more interesting facts that I could tell about René, but most of all, he enjoyed his life and was always interested in helping his fellow men. We will miss him - So far Hilda's letter.

The Belgian Researchers present their most sincere condolences to you, his wife Hilda Bent Zabeau, your children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, other relatives as well as to the members of the Belgian-American Heritage Society of West Virginia. We know that he will be sorely missed. We do hope that the organization will continue the efforts of the Society in memory of their great founder:

René V. Zabeau.

ANDRÉ FRANQUIN

James Kirkup in The Independent, 7 January 1997



Gaston LaGaffe

“The Father of Gaston Lagaffe is dead!”

“Franquin’s last gaffe!”

These two huge headlines splashed across the front pages of yesterdays French press. The great Belgian cartoonist and humorist Andre FRANQUIN, whose books sold by the million, an entertainer beloved of both young and old, had finally succumbed to a sick heart and chronic depression.

For this zany storyteller was a man haunted by sinister anguish, that he tried in vain to counter by laughing At his “idées noires” (dark thoughts or “the glooms”) in a stream of realistic fantasy. Belgium is Europe’s most original country, its weird enchantments recently most convincingly portrayed in Alex van Wardeman’s films and the Belgian television documentaries “Strip Tease”, all magnificent tributes to the beautiful strangeness of Belgian life, in which geniuses like Paul Delvaux and René Magritte, as well as the Cobra group, found so much of their visual and literary inspiration. André Franquin belongs with them.

He was born in the fairy tale city of Brussels. His was a respectable bourgeois family - always a fruitful breeding-ground for nonconformists and subversives. His staid father, who worked in a bank, intended his son to be an agronomic engineer, the sort of career that André’s cartoon stories were to satirize and mock. He attended the same school in Ixelles as his friend Hergé, the father of the immortal TINTIN. He was later to say of Franquin: “He is a great artist, beside whom I’m only a wretched draftsman.”

Hergé’s drawing was not neat and clean, his scenario wordy. But Franquin’s line was thick, bold, vivid and always extreme in its comic distortions. Among other fellow cartoonists of the Charleroi school like Moris, creator of Lucky Luke and Robert Velter, the originator of Spirou, Franquin soon stood out as the leading talent.

They al worked at the CBA Studio in Brussels and, when that folded, moved to the publisher of comic books, DUPUIS in Charleroi - another entrancing Belgian city, the setting of some of SIMENON’s finest books. They contributed to the weekly comic Spirou, and in 1948 Franquin was commissioned to take over the character who gave his name to the comic, and in which we follow his hilarious misadventures as an incompetent page at the Hotel Moustic. It was all wildly funny, and a great hit in both Belgium and France.

Franquin’s first original creation was a black-spotted animal with a face somewhat like a gentle tiger’s, but with an abnormally long tail that could be used as a powerful weapon. He called it Marsupulami, and it greeted an astonished then utterly delighted public in 1952. Disney made an animated version in 1992, but, as might be expected, the bland treatment of his creature did not meet with its maker’s approval.

Marsupulami’s speech was mainly onomatopoeic, like the exclamation “HOEBA! “that Franquin copied from the jazz trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie: he would use it between his solos to help him get his puff, and it can be heard on “live” recordings. The creature proved an enduring success. His frenzied contortions were copied from Brussels tram drivers who had to take the money, give change, punch tickets, ring starting bells and close doors, all at top speed.

In 1955, Franquin created a typical couple, Modeste and Pompon, whose dinky home is a museum of 1950’s popular arts and crafts. Their friends and relations are gently but pitilessly satirized.

But it was in 1957 that Franquin gave birth to his most celebrated character, Gaston Lagaffe, the last part of whose surname tells us what kind of scrapes he gets into. Indeed, he is always committing gaffes. He is a Belgian equivalent of the boy in Mad cartoons, but infinitely more subtle and inventive in his madness, and his ears are more outstanding, while his potato nose covers almost his whole face, and his ragged clothes are a sight to be seen. On his feet are a huge pair of disintegrating espadrilles. He is one of the ninth arts most e ndearing character.

Gaston has some of the quality of his maker, just as the name Modeste describes Franquin’s own inoffensive and retiring nature. For Gaston is a gentle subversive, an anarchist whose plans to improve society go comically wrong. In a set of inspired gags, Franqumn shows him inventing machines of no use to anyone, like the one for making smoke-rings for non smokers. But he is on the side of the angels, as Franquin was witness his posters and cards created for the benefit of Amnesty International, Unicef and Friends of the Earth. Gaston was a hippie before his time. The last volume of the antics appeared in December 1996, and sales have reached one million.

Like Gaston, Franquin loved sleeping, but in recent years his dreams became painful in their hectic horror. He published black-and-white cartoons illustrating his idées noires and his tormented dreams.

Now André Franquin has entered that demented-darkness he inhabited all his life, with a smile, a joke, and a host of comic cartoon immortals to keep him eternal company.

André Franquin, cartoonist born Brussels 3 January 1924; died Saint-Laurent-du-Var, Midi 5 January 1997

BELGIAN BAYOUS

by Micheline Gaudette

The selection of the title is my only contribution to the following article that was first published by Father DUCAT in 1995, pp.2-12. That article was based on research done by Andre HAUSSY and Andy DECUIR. Mr. HAUSSY, a French genealogist, discovered an important document concerning emigration to Louisiana in the archives of Maubeuge, France, and subsequently published the results of his research in Nord Genealogie #88. The search conducted by Mr. DECUIR of Louisiana for his French ancestors led him back to their place of origin in...Belgium. His collaboration with Mr. HAUSSY was invaluable.

Between 1719-1720, about 40 years after LA SALLE claimed Louisiana for Louis XIV, Icing of France, 138 persons most of them from the Province of Hainaut and many of them from present-day Belgium, signed Individual contracts with J.B. HUBAIN in Maubeuge, France. J.B. HAUBAIN represented Mr. DEUCHER and Mr. KOLLY, recruiters for the colonies of Ste. Catherine and St.. Reyne in Louisiana.

The contracts signed by the recruits stated that: On one hand, the recruits were required to bring their belongings and board one of the ships of the Royale Compagnie d'Occident". Upon their arrival in Ste. Catherine (Louisiana) they were to clear, cultivate and improve the land, they were to seed, plant and build. If they were to leave before time, they were to loose their rights to their salary. On the other hand, the company promised to feed their wives and children, be they (the recruits) sick or well without loosing any monetary compensation, and at the end of their contract to transport them back to France. Or if they (the recruits) so wish, let them stay at the colony to work independently on land the company will give them, and with loans the company will provide to further their advancement. The majority of the contracts were for 6 years.

No doubts such promises combined with glowing reports circulating at that time about Louisiana's riches, enticed many men to shed their fears of the unknown and to enlist for Louisiana.

In November 1720, the ship LA LOIRE with the recruits on board arrived ~m Louisiana near Biloxi.

The main settlements, home to the recruits, were Sainte Ron. near Chapitoulas (now Metairie), Sainte Reyne to the North of Baton Rouge and Sainte Catherine. There is a strong possibility that only 1/3 of the recruits survived the first few years in Louisiana, illnesses as well as hostile Natchez Indians took a heavy toll.

The names of the recruits were: (When possible, first name and date of birth and place of origin added)
AFFINEZ. AUDRIOT, BADOT Pierre born Dec 171668 from Thuin, BAILLET, BARBIER Jean Thomas born Aug. 9 1692 from Seneffe, BARBIOT Philippe born May 28 1689 from Boussoit, BAVART, BIEVENOT, BOMBLE, BONNET, BONNIER, BOUIWE, BOULOI, BRION, BRULIAU, BUCHIN Guillaume born March 19 1700 from Estinnes-au-Mont, CALAY, GAMBIER, CASTAGNE Nicolas bom Feb. 18 1697 from Beaumont, CAUDRELIER Antoine born Jan 17 1686 from Erquelinnes, COCHE, CORDIRE, CROISE, DANSAIN Bartholorne born Dec. 3

1699, DAUBLIN Valentin born Oct. 14 1695 from Montbliart, DAUBLIN Pierre Francois born March 26 1698 from Montbliart, DAUPHIN, DAUSSAIN, DE BAISSSE, DE CONNE, DE GUIRE, DE BIEVRE, DEBRABANT Pierre from Braine-le-Comte, DECUIR Albert born Feb 5 1673 from Macon, DECOUX Jacques born July 8 1693 from Wavres DECOURT, DELATTRE, DELHAYE, DEMARAIS Gilles born June 6th, 1700 from Maurage, DESTREE, DORGEO, DU SARTE, DUBOIS Louis, born June 1st, 1678 from Namur, DUMONT Jean Philippe born Feb 20th, 1701 from Charleroi, DUSART Gabriel born Aug. 1st, 1688 from Mons, DUSSEoir, ESTIENNE, EVRARD, FASSIAU, FAUDET, FILEUL, FONDER Francis born Feb. 1st, 1698 from Namur, FONTAINE, FOSSET, FOSSIAU Antoine born 1699 from Ciply, GAFF EAU, GAILLY, GRAUX, GUICHAR, HAENEaux, HALLARD, HANOTEAU, HAUSSY, HAWOTTE, HEDON, HENIN, HENON, HUBERT, HUBIN, HUBINOT, JOANNO, LAMBOTTE, LAMBREMONT, LANGLOIS, LAUNAY, LEBEQUE Thomas born Oct. 22nd, 1697 from Mons, LEBON, LECLERQ Pierre born Jan 16th, 1697 from Carniere, LECOMTE, LEDUC, LEGRAND Albert born March 18th, 1697 from Beaumont, LEGROS, LEJEUNE, LEURENT, LEVEUF, LION, LOIRE Jean Joachim born Oct 21st, 1700 from Namur, LOISE, LONGUEVILLE, MAGNOS, MAINGAU, MARESCHAL, MARLIE, MARTO, MASURE, MATHIEU, MAUFROID, MAURAGE, MEUNIER, MIOT, MONEAU, MOTTE Antoine born Feb 9th, 1690 from Binche, MOUSQUET, MULQUIN Jean born Sept. 13th, 1693 from Beaumont, PAILLA, PENASSE Jean Lambert born Sept. 17th, 1689 from Namur, PENASSE George born March 16th, 1686 from Namur, PICQUERY, PLATEAU, POISSON Louis born July 4th, 1680 from Beaumont, POURCEAU, RENAUT, RENNE, RICART, RONFLETTE, ROULY, ROUSSEAU Jean Baptiste born Dec. 29th, 1700 from Havay, SALBANIAQUE, SALMON, SCORY, STURBOY, TALMA, TELLIER, TENRE, TENRET Francois born Aug. 28th, 1700 from Sivry, TERAR, TEULIN, TEVELIN Jean born July 20th, 1693 from Beaumont, TIERS Jean Charles born Oct 25th, 1697 from Charleroi, TORDEUR, TRIQUET, TROYET, VARDEAVOIR, VEREECKEN, VESOU, VINCENT, VINIER, VIVIER Guillaume born Dec. 30th, 1694 from Mlarchienne-au-Pont, WILLOT.

To be continued....

Johanna and Frank VENNE's Early Days

by Annie (Venne) Fowler

Mamma and Papa were both born in Belgium, (Papa: Frank Venne 10 Aug. 1865 in Beveren, Waas - Mamma: Leona Johanna DeMan, 10 March 1875 in Calloo, East Flanders) and emigrated to Michigan with their parents, brothers and sisters. Dad was fifteen years of age when he arrived in the U.S.A. with his people; and my mother was six years old when she came. They came to Republic, Michigan. Here, there was a deep, underground iron mine directed by J. P. Morgan of New York. There were no restrictions regarding child labor, so Dad got a job there right away. He also worked on the mixed farm owned by his parents (stepfather Augustinus Merckx and Fidelia (Rogiers) Venne). After he married Johanna De Man, our mother, he went back to work in the mine.

Mr. Philip DeMaere, my uncle, who lived in Calumet, Michigan, and worked in a copper mine, heard about homesteads being opened up in the Northwest Territories (as it was then). He was really enthused about this area when he came out to see it in 1900 and told our mother and dad about it. I, their oldest daughter, Annie, was five years old when three families left in 1902 to go west. The three families: Philip DeMaere's, John Foxe's, and Frank Venne, traveled to the new country - first by boat on the Great Lakes and then completed the journey by train.

When they arrived in Macleod that March, the Chinook wind was blowing a gale. Two freight cars were blown off the tracks. Dad felt very depressed by then, but not so his wife.

The families settled into a hotel; and the men talked with some ranchers from the area in the lobby of this hotel, who tried to discourage them from filing on homesteads. Of course: fenced farm land would limit the open range for their cattle.

When the surveyor was looking for the stakes, the men took turns trying to keep the mosquitoes from his face. Mr. DeMaere filed on S.E.Y4 —Section 30, Township 10, Range 25, West of 4. Dad filed on the N.E.:1/4—Section 30, Township 10, Range 25, West of 4. Dad remained to help his brother-in-law build a two room house; and then, still unsettled, took his family to Seattle where he worked in a foundry. Since he had relatives in the north, he decided on one more venture and left for Douglas Island, Alaska—across the bay from Juneau. Here, he worked in the Treadmill Gold Mine. During the winter in Alaska, he and his brothers in-law talked farming, and in the spring Dad returned to the Northwest Territories to 'prove up' on his homestead. When he arrived back at Macleod in March, 1903, there was a homestead available on the same section as his own quarter, so he filed on it for Isadore DeMan, his brother-in-law, who would later be coming from Alaska. As soon as they were partly settled, he walked to Maclead to buy implements to work his homestead, but for some reason was returning without them. During his walk home he saw the smoke of a fire in the direction of his homestead. Prairie fires were a serious scourge then. He knew that his wife and daughter would be helpless, and his brother-in-law was laid

up with rheumatism, so he ran at top speed for miles until he was up on a high rise of ground and could see that the homestead buildings were standing and the fire was traveling north and east. He was so exhausted that he dropped down and went to sleep.

He started working on his homestead as soon as he got me equipment: a walking plow, disc harrows, a wagon and three horses. He also had one wild cow. Her two hind legs had to be tied while Mama milked her. When Father broke the ground, he handled the plow and my mother drove the horses. She drove these horses, walking alongside the plow, until the day their son, Louis, was born.

That year Dad planted flax and oats on his tilled soil while Mother put in a good-sized garden, which produced well; also, she raised some chickens. We had quite a few relatives with us that first year.

On May 24, 1903, a big blizzard came. It lasted three days. Cattle drifted by the house, going south ahead of the storm. The house had three rooms and was built of one-ply lumber. So, during the storm we stayed with the Philip DeMaeres. Many cattle perished in the storm.

Frank De Man, Mother's brother, had come out west that year. Immediately after the storm, he and my mother were going to Macleod to have my brother, Louis, baptized. The river was very high and had to be crossed by ferry. There were several vehicles waiting to cross on the ferry from the north side to the south, so the ferry put one more wagon on than was usually carried. This wagon carried an Indian family. Unfortunately, the vehicle started to slip then slid completely off the ferry and drifted downstream. The Indians on the north side of the river were alarmed and whooped in warlike fashion. They had long knives. They were already upset as buffalo were scarce and to obtain food they were cutting strips from the carcasses of cattle which died in the storm, my mother and uncle were among those left on the north side and had reason to be very uneasy but were taken on the next trip across the water. Luckily, the Indian family was rescued.

In the fall, my parents, coming from a fair in Macleod and they saw the smoke of a prairie fire again. The vulnerable crops were in the stook. They hurried home and my mother put me (Annie) to bed. I did not want to go to sleep but my mother was firm about it. I woke up once to hear people talking in the kitchen, but I went right back to sleep.

My mother was out most of the night with the men; she drove the horses while they plowed the fireguards to protect the buildings. In the morning I saw the black all around and they told me there had been a fire. They had managed to save some oats and flax, but over half was burned.

My father needed a barn before winter. This building was constructed of uprights two-by-four with one-by-four horizontal laths - about six inches spelt. The spaces were filled with flax straw and plastered with cow paddies. The cows ate the flax straw and the barn soon disintegrated.

Christmas that year was a beautiful day and men did some haying so that they could write back to Michigan to their friends and relatives about the nice weather they had on Christmas Day of 1903.

Grandma DeMan, and sons Adolph. Joe and Plate came to the area to farm in 1904. Also, several other settlers came to homestead and brought their families. They built a school—Jumbo Valley. Mr. Frank Matheson, John MacDonald and Isadore DeMan were the first trustees and the first teacher was Mr. Junkin. There were thirty-five pupils. The next year there were fifty-four students and to accommodate them, Mr. Junkin, himself, built more desks and even sat some pupils at his own desk. Two more schools were built and Jumbo Valley was no longer over crowded.

Mother put in a larger garden and had more chickens by 1904. She made one trip a week to Macleod and two trips a week to Leavings to sell her produce. The trip was made by horse and buggy. In Macleod she sold her vegetables, etc. to the grocery store and the chickens to the butcher shop.

In February 1906, Dad and Mother lost their 3 year-old and only son Louis. He died of diphtheria. In July of the same year their second daughter Lillian was born.

There were some good celebrations in Macleod in those years with the participation of the Indians. The Indians had different dances and their native dress was very colorful with all the beading. Their tents with tribal paintings added color to the landscape around the river. (Though I was only a child, I remember it as if it were yesterday.)

By this time the Vennes and the Isadore DeMans went into partnership to buy their own threshing machine so that they could do their own threshing; later they bought a larger outfit and did custom threshing.

The winter of 1908 was a steady, cold one. The snow was deep and crusty which made it hard for cattle to graze. Many perished.

Mother, with her garden and her other lines of work, saved enough money for them both to go back to Michigan to visit. When Dad watched his friends with their dinner buckets go into the mine to work, he no longer desired to do the same and now really appreciated his farm in Alberta (after 1905, it was no longer called the Northwest Territories.)

In the meantime, Dad bought more land adjoining his homestead.

Around this time, communities started having fairs along with sports. Mother and Dad brought in a great variety to the exhibits and won many prizes for their vegetables, flowers, and Dads varieties of different grain- as well as grass-sheaves. In 1908 a Dominion Fair was held in Calgary and Dad sent in sheaves of different kinds of wheat, oats and various grasses. They again won quite a few prizes. As a result of the number of prizes won by all the participants from Leavings who made such a good showing for the community, the name of Leavings was changed to Granum, the Latin word for grain.

Granum was a thriving, busy village until 1910 when the area experienced its first real drought. The crop was very light in 1911. My youngest sister, Ada, was born in 1912.

Good harvests returned. Mother was still growing a garden, raising chickens, turkeys and she even tried ducks and rabbits. She quit the last two after trying them for only one season.

My father bought a Model T Ford, one of the early ones in the district, and before too long many farmers had cars and began to improve their homes. Dad built a new house in

1917 and in 1918 he sold his old homestead or rather - farm. (The farm that Dad proved up, is now farmed by Charles Calderwood.) My parents bought the land one-half mile east of Granum from James Brown.

The following event happened in March 1919, on a beautiful calm morning: my dad drove Lillian and Ada to school that morning. Mother just came out of the hen house, and I happened to be looking out the window, when all at once the roof of the chicken house was lifted off the building. It went up quite high, over the telephone line, and landed on the other side of it. Mother continued on her way to the house and when she came in, I told her to look out of the window. She stood there for a moment and couldn't say a thing. When Dad came home he just stopped and looked in disbelief, as it was still calm. The Chinook Wind came up later. That hen house had just been built the year before!

The years of 1918 and 1919 were dry years but in 1920 there was a somewhat better crop. In 1920 I, Annie - their oldest daughter married Russel Raher, who had come to Alberta in 1909.

Dad's and Mothers Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary, December 8th, 1943, was celebrated in Boyle's Hall by a very large number of relatives, friends and neighbors from far and near. The extent to which this display of affection moved my parents was most evident when my father, a man of extremely quiet disposition, stood up and responded to all the gathering assembled in the hall that evening. The next day Mass celebrated the event and a family gathering followed at their home. Father died June 21st, 1952 and Mother died November 14th, 1954.

Source: from Marckx - DeMan of Flanders - A Family History submitted by Regina Marckx Whitehill from Seattle, WA, who just celebrated her 92 birthday! The Belgian Researchers send you their best wishes for continued good healthy and many more birthdays!



Gramma Sophia DeMan, - A. DeMan and Annie Fowler
Grandmother of Regina Merckx Whittemore
and Annie Venne- Fowler

THE WISCONSIN CORNER

By Mary Ann Defnet

Area News

The annual Christmas dinner at the Rendezvous Club ended the year for the Peninsula Belgian-American Club. More than 100 members and guests were in attendance. Door prizes were awarded and a special presentation on the Belgian Settlement of Northeastern Wisconsin was given by Dr. William Laatsch, professor at the University of Wisconsin/Green Bay.

The Wallonie-Wisconsin Société of Namur, Belgium, will make its biennial visit in July of this year. Our Club members will be hosts to those visitors.

We have heard that plans are underway in Belgium for a World Congress of Walloon Belgians to be held in Namur in September of 1998. We are hoping that our Club trip will take place during that celebration.

Declarations of Intention - Brown County, Wisconsin (continued)

This is the fifth in a series of lists of persons from Belgium who declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. The lists were extracted from original Declarations on file at the Archives of the Area Research Center, University of Wisconsin/Green Bay. Names are given as they appear, with corrections (if known) made in parentheses. Please note that information may not be exact as names, as many immigrants could not write or spell, did not remember their exact birth years, nor their exact date of arrival.

Name	Birth	Port	Arrival	Declaration
Henry Joseph VANSMELL (VAN OSMAEL)	1807	New York	Sept 1855	9 Oct 1855
John Joseph VARAGEN (VERHAG EN)	1817	New York	Sept 1855	3 Oct 1855
Pierre Joseph VECKMANS	1833	New York	Sept 1855	1 Oct 1855
J.B. VILLIESSE	1831	New York	July 1855	17 Sept 1855
Jean-Baptiste VINCENT	1802	Green Bay	1853	26 June 1855
Gileod VRABUS (Guillaume VRABOSCH)	1811	New York	June 1855	18 July 1855
Pierre VRAIBOS (VRABOSCH)	1834	New York	June 1855	30 July 1855
Christoph WAES (VAES)	1827	New York	Aug 1855	3 Oct 1855
(Unreadable) WAUTELET	1815	New York	Oct 1855	25 Oct 1855
A.WERY	1829	New York	Oct 1855	2 Nov 1855
Georges WILLEMS	1816	New York	June 1855	27 June 1855
P.WOUTERS	1818	New York	Aug 1855	24 Aug 1855
- ZEPHRIN	1828	New York	Aug 1855	3 Sept 1855
Jean Joseph DEBROUX		New York	Dec 1854	6 Feb 1855
G.J. BOEMANS	1810	New York	Oct 1855	12 Nov 1855
Francois RAVET	1826	Mackinac	July 1855	8 Aug 1855

There are six other Declarations for 1855 where the names are totally undecipherable.

Before continuing with this series, the compiler would like to inform our readers that the year 1856 was the busiest for the Circuit Court in Brown County. More than 550 Belgians declared their intention to become a citizen. We would like to know if publishing those names is of some benefit to the members of The Belgian Researchers, and not just taking up space in the newsletter. Please submit your input to Pierre and Leen Inghels or to me (253 Little Road, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301). Thank you.

Checking our files we found some additional information about several of these same immigrants from Belgium: As Mary Ann points out some people at the time were illiterate; some names were registered in Antwerp already with mistakes; some others were changed or Americanized at their arrival in the States.

Name	Place of origin (in Belgium)	Ship
Francois RAVET (RAVERS) wife Marie-Josephe BOUCHERE child Marie. his sister: Marie-Louise.	Merdorp (Hannut)	Richard Alsop
Pierre Joseph (VECKMANS) VEEKMAN wife Victoire HERALY	Corroy-le-Grand	Emerald
Jean Guillaume (VRABUS) VERBOSCH his brother Jean Joseph VERBOSCH wife Therese children: Pierre; Philomene; Nathalie Mane-Joseph	Tourinnes-la-Grosse	Sea Lark

Jean-Baptiste VILLIESSE	Beauvechain	Fides
Jean-Baptiste VINCENT	Greze-Doiceau	Milton
wife Josephe DESCHAMPS children : Jean-Joseph; Marie-Therese; Josephine; Hennette; Alphonse and Jean.		
Christophe (WAES) VAES	Gastuche	Antarctica
wife Leonie PIGEON; child Isabelle.		
Antoine WERY	Tourinnes-la-Grosse	Lochinvar
son of Pierre WERY and Antoinette DEGREF his brothers were: Joseph and Charles.		
Jean Georges WILLEMS	Greze-Doiceau	Sea Lark
wife Hennette children: Mane, Molitor Victoire; Henri; Clement; Mane-Theresa; and Marie-Lucie.		
Petrus WOUTERS	Bierbeek	Wabamo
wife Maria COOPMAN, children: Anne-Marie and Anna-Catharina.		

**Passenger List of the SS ASTORIA,
sailed from Glasgow, 13 Oct 1906 – arrived in New York, 24 Oct 1906**

Name	Husb/Wife/Child/Single	age	profession	born	going to
BULTINCK Jules	H	28	laborer	Oostrozebeke	Kansas City
BULTINCK Euphasie	W	23		Oostrozebeke	Kansas City
VAN POUCKE Ellas	H	27	laborer	Oostrozebeke	Kansas City
VAN POUCKE Helena	W	22		Oostrozebeke	Kansas City
VAN POUCKE Maurice	C	2m		Oostrozebeke	Kansas City
LABEEUW Arthur	S	19		Oostrozebeke	Kansas City
VAN DER MEULEN Theo	S	19	laborer	Oostrozebeke	Kansas City
VAN DEN BROECKE Rich	S	18	laborer	StEloois-Vijve	Kansas City
DERVEAUX Jules	H	27	laborer	Meedebeke?	Kansas City
DERVAUX Akle	W	24		Oostrozebeke	Kansas City
DERVAUX Maurice	C	6m		Oostrozebeke	Kansas City

Most of the above immigrants went to relatives in Kansas City. These are the names we can decipher:
 Frans Dervaux - Odeloi Dervaux - Jules Van Walleghe - Floren~ Van den Broucke - Petrus Bartelome (?) --
 Joseph Labeeuw.

The First Armored Car: The Epic of the “Auto-Canons-Mitrailleuses” During World War I – 1914-1918 (cont.)

by Leen J. Inghels & Claude Malobert

In the last issue of Laces (Vol. 18 # 69 - 1996.4- The First Armored Car) we left the Corps Expéditionnaire Belge des Autos-Canons Mitrailleuses (ACM) in Russia, where they were sent by King Albert I of Belgium to help Czar Nicolas II of Russia in his fight against the Austro-Hungarian Armed forces, allied to the Germans during W.W.I.

The trip from Paris to Southern Russia, to the Ukraine to be exact, was an expedition in its own right: the shortest way there would have been through the European main land which was impossible during W.W.I because all routes forcibly would have to go through German-, German occupied- or German Allied countries. So the route the ACM followed was a long and dangerous sea trip they embark September 22, 1915 on the Wray Castle in Brest, the French harbor in Brittany. On board were 361 ACM men plus 277 unexpected Belgian workers. These workers were sent to Russia because their expertise was needed in the Russian factories. But, because of their surprise presence, the food supply on board was insufficient to feed us all.

The journey was hazardous especially because of the German submarines that controlled the waters around much of the British Isles and the European mainland. Therefore the Wray Castle was forced to take to the ocean well to the West of Ireland to make its way North toward Island. There the ship came under fire and was forced to halt. Fortunately this was the British Royal Navy controlling traffic. The journey continued further North , Northeast , well above the North Cape, then South to end in Arkhangelsk, seaport on the Northern Dvina River (Northern Russia) after enduring a heavy 5 day storm in the Barents Sea. After 25 days we arrived half starved in port. After that ordeal the ACM were still faced with a 3.000 Km. (1900 Miles) overland trek South, clear through Russia to the Carpatian Mountains.

On December 28 1915 the ACM started their move toward the battlefield. The logistics of this move are mind-boggling, three trains are needed to transport men and equipment, the food would be supplied by the Russian Army. The train ride took 9 days and 9 nights from Petrograd to Volotchisk near the Austrian border.

The ACM Regiment had become officially a Russian Division by order of the Czar and all officers received a Russian badge on their shoulders, the other men all became candidate-officers, but didn't receive the badge, which proved cause for misunderstandings with the Russian officers later on. A special platoon was added to the ACM with Russians speaking French, some of our own men spoke Russian because they had been working in Russia before the war and volunteered to the ACM. It is important to stress here again, that ALL the men of the ACM were volunteers!

According to some accounts, this Belgian group of soldiers fought their way well into Austria and were quoted 23 times in the daily reports from the Russian Military H.Q. The fighting was fierce, the winters harsh and the Belgian ACM lost many of their men. Only the Communist Revolution

stopped the victorious offensive of the Russian Army, aided by the Belgian ACM. In Vienna the panic was great and newspapers referred to the ACM as the best armored car organization of the Belgian Army.” It is interesting to note that the ACM with the Russian Army were the only allied forces during W.W.I doing battle on actual enemy territory.

We are writing this article on hand of several diary entries from members of this expeditionary group, which sometimes leads from one area to another, from one event to another and gives us a variety of different points of view of the same event. Besides this advantage, we were also able to find strands of a continuous story ... so for instance the story of “Mitraille”, who became the company mascot.

When the ACM were in Paris, before being sent to Russia, one of our engineers arrived with an unexpected and uprising volunteer: a dog, a ‘Bouvier des Flandres’ (after all, that’s a compatriot, right?) The animal was emaciated but he had a good face, he had probably belonged to a refugee, who knows, and maybe got lost in the chaos of the war? Whatever his story, he now belonged to us, to the great surprise of the dog himself! We called him “Mitraille” (grape shot) to stay in the framework of our activities. One day, there was general alert: Mitraille had deserted camp and had stayed away for a few days already... OK, we accepted his “Casanova-urges” but were worried nevertheless, because he had never stayed away that long. He was our friend, a compatriot, a good and mighty dog and we missed him. Then one day when the order to move came, there was no Mitraille... but marching toward our departure place, we heard mighty barking, soon we noticed the frantic carry-on of a dog harnessed under a milk-cart having recognized his friends first, was desperately trying to liberate himself while the milkman was beating down on him. Soon one of us recognized Mitraille ... and you can guess the rest of the story: the milkman could pull his cart alone! [As an aside: it was quite a common practice for a long time, to use a strong dog to help pull milk-vegetable- or other delivery carts) Before leaving Paris, we were ‘featured’ in a superb parade down the Champs Elysées, THE world-renowned avenue in Paris. Mitraille, who by that time was healthy, strong and well-behaved, marched proudly at the head of ‘his’ ACM corps’.

‘On our trip south from Arkhangelsk we arrived in Petrograd (in Soviet times renamed Leningrad, today in English: St. Petersburg) on December 6 ... St. Nicolas day or us! We marched in a grand parade before Czar Nicolas II of Russia , who invited all the members of the ACM corps to his Palace at Tsarskole-Selo. The Palace had been transformed in a military hospital, where the Czarina and her daughters served as nurses. We were treated to a grandiose buffet dinner, but ... who would show up at this formal event? Mitraille! - No one claimed responsibility for bringing him along, but there he was ... to the amusement of the Czar luckily!

“Our time in Russia was very difficult: first we had to endure the hardships of battle against the Austro-Hungarian troops, the terrible winters with lots of snow and mud after the cold ... but after the Russian Revolution, things really got complicated: we were caught between an enemy army as well as between white and red factions of the Russian Army.

Russian regiments refused to obey their commanders; political prisoners were liberated or escaped from prisons; but the fighting in Austria continues although the Russian regiments moved back. On July 23, 1917 Major Semet in charge of the ACM Division decided that the ACM will not be able to stand another winter under the present conditions. The Russians negotiated an Armistice with the Germans which was signed on December 4th, 1917.

Orders came from King Albert I to return home ... The Division left for Kiev as the civil war started. The Soviets were taking revenge upon the country, both armies the White as well as the Red made things very unpleasant for the ACM:

they wanted the armored cars and all the weapons. It came even close to an armed conflict in order to protect themselves and their equipment. But the attackers soon realized that the Belgians were not afraid - That's when the decision was made to destroy all the cars and the heavy weapons, so no party could take advantage of them. Three 37 mm and a few machine guns were hidden in the train in case of necessity. Besides, each soldier was permitted by the Soviets to keep his rifle. The men guarded the train 24 hours out of 24, there was a general anarchy and the men hardly dared to venture out of the train for fear of being killed by one or the other crazy party or gang roaming the country side. It was mid-winter, and the Division was stuck

On February 18, 1918 the German government attacked Russia again because they didn't keep to the agreed conditions of the Armistice... Their objective was to march to Moscow and confiscate the Russian Railroad system.

Finally, at the 11th hour the Belgians received the authorization from the Soviets to move out of Russia ... and to go back to fight the Germans in the West.

They leave Kiev on February 21, 1918; the train counted 40 wagons and at each stop they were controlled by the Soviets but this helped in obtaining the necessary coal although the permission to continue took often very intense and complicated negotiations. At each place there was another faction in charge, and permission to proceed had to be renegotiated. The Division escaped just in time to avoid to be taken prisoners.

After 9 days the train arrived at the city of Boui; there was general chaos, panic, all the problems inherent to a civil war and a revolution ... For the ACM two conflicting orders were received: one order came from King Albert to return to France via the East, the other came from the Belgian Attaché (unaware of the first order) that the ACM should return via the West. The Commander, severely wounded on the head, wanted to follow the order of his direct superior, but he didn't understand that the route West was already in German hands, so the men themselves decided to follow King Albert's order and to take the train East with the Trans-Siberian Railroad through China, to arrive in Vladivostok,

“from where we were supposed to board a ship to the USA... from where ultimately we were supposed to board another ship back to France, and back to battle the Germans... This decision was to come back to them later on, for somehow it was considered mutiny.

During the two years spent in Russia, the group had gained some extra luggage'. As during W.W.I, all fighting in Russia literally froze during the winters, and the Russian winters are notoriously long and cold, several men had met and married Russian girls, one or two even had been blessed with a little baby. During the long Trans-Siberian journey, one of the men lost his 3 month old son.... By the time the ACM reached the USA there were two officers with wife; nine non-commissioned officers with wife and 2 children.

Later, during the long cold train ride through Siberia, on an unplanned repair stop, in the midst of the vast Siberian wilderness. Mitrailleur went 'AWOL' ... and nothing, not even the by-now-very-familiar whistle of the locomotive brought him back? on time before the train left ... until Michel Doyen, Mitrailleur's special friend, cried out loud to stop the train

Mitrailleur was trying to catch up with them, but to no avail : by now the train was cruising at its maximum speed, and wouldn't stop for a dog!!! “Marcel about lost his mind and it took three men to keep him from jumping off the fast-moving train! We were all in tears ... we all lost a friend, who had been with us through so much we hope Mitrailleur found himself a nice little wolf.”

The group encountered numerous dangerous encounters with the Soviets or with roaming bands of the former Russian Army, too many to recount here, but once, being threatened by a Soviet commander with the confiscation of the train, the Belgians managed to send a message to the Cossacks who had fought at their side in Austria ... The Cossack regiment arrived; surrounded the train station and told the Soviets that with the ACM they could go back to war, not against Austria this time, but against the Communists. The train was not only allowed to proceed, but received preferential departure over train with Communist soldiers, German- Austrian- and Turkish POW s...

After two years in Russia, hardships of war, hunger, thirst, loneliness and 33 days on a train ride through the vast expanses of Russia and Siberia, they arrived at the border of China. Here a new problem, the train had to be returned to the Soviets. March 25 and 26 were spent in negotiations with the Chinese authorities for a train that will take them the rest of the way.

“The Russians could not understand the speed with which we boarded that Chinese train. It was a superb train, much nicer than the one we had called home for so long. We all went to sleep not even feeling the movement of the train. The next morning we arrived in Manchuria.”

“What a difference, what a surprise to the valiant men of the ACM : there was food, alcohol ... and no more Soviet harassment. There were lots of things to buy and they were cheap!”

Oh boy, were we excited, so elated. We thought, we had arrived in the Land of Cockayne - the land of plenty!”

Manchuria was a real paradise to the men of the ACM, they were free again! There were newspapers with news from the

world... especially from Belgium, which was still suffering under the long drawn-out trench war in Flanders. The officers of the ACM were able to contact the Belgian Government again, let them know the whereabouts of their men. Soon they received orders to come back to Europe via the USA. They were to go to Nagasaki, Japan, where a US ship would be waiting for them. But Japan, although not at war, was on friendly terms with Germany, and they refused to passage to the Belgian ACM troops ... so the order to go to Vladivostok... in the most south-eastern tip of Soviet Union ... The men were not too keen about the prospect of returning to potential trouble with the Soviets nor with two more days on the train! They arrived in Vladivostok

April 20.

Vladivostok, although controlled by the Soviets, had two warships anchored in front of its harbor: the British Suffolk and the USS Brooklyn. There were also 2 large Japanese ships, but Japan tried to stay neutral, because of siding with Germany, knowing that the British and the Americans were at war with Germany.

One of the Belgians, Fernand Houbiers writes a book 'Un Tour du Monde Mouvementé - - L'Équipée des Autos Mitrailieuses Blindées Belges avec l'Armée Russe en Guerre en Autriche. - - (Quite a title: An Eventful World Tour - The unbelievable escapade of the Belgian Machine-Gun-mounted Armored Cars with the Russian Army in the War against Austria) - - in which there is often mention of a certain young octave Malobert (later to become Claude Malobert's father, who died when Claude was only 11 years old). Houbiers' book gives the clearest and most complete report of this extra-ordinary expedition:

"When we arrived in Vladivostok we were welcomed on board of the USS Brooklyn with vigorous 'hurrahs' from the US sailors. We reached the deck, and a huge Belgian flag was raised on top of the ship while the band played 'La Brabançonne', our national anthem. Deeply moved, we could only return the welcome with a triple 'Hurrah for the US Navy!'. Then we were treated to a succulent buffet, and milk... MILK! We had not often enjoyed milk during the past two years!

During the meal, the Navy orchestra played 'Jazz', which was a completely new type of music to us. We certainly did appreciate the Navy's welcome. It was an unforgettable evening. - - The next day we were invited aboard the British ship, the Suffolk, for a typically British reception: a glass of sherry, a 'God Save the King', some handshakes, that was the lot. But we didn't mind, we were tired and that suited us fine. We returned to our train ... which was guarded by the Japanese... that we minded!"

After a few days the USS Sheridan arrived from the Philippines. The ACM boarded the Sheridan on April 25th, 1918 and lifted anchor that same day at 12 noon.

"In a few minutes we will be on AMERICAN Territory! Hurrah! Two men are staying behind: LEPAGE stays because he cannot bring his dogs on board (he later returned to Belgium on his own.) The other had been and was returning to his Russian home and family. When the ship

Russian National Anthem. With tears in our eyes, we all joined in."

"We slowly lost sight of this vast continent where we buried our comrades, where we wasted two years of our youth..."

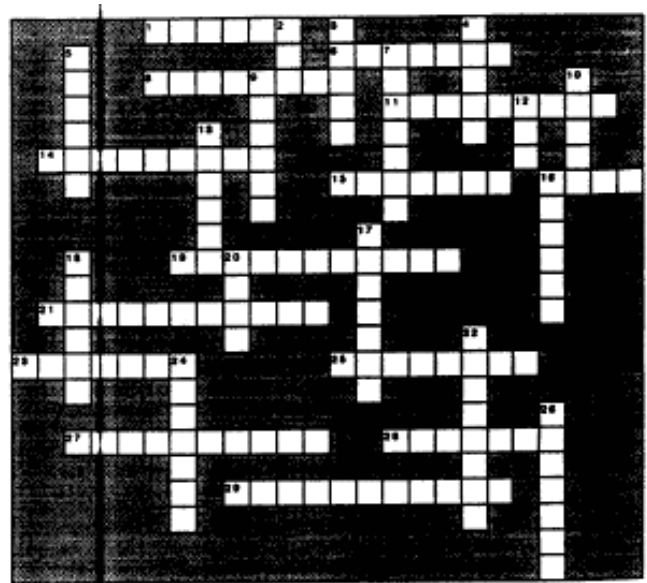
(to be continued)

ACROSS

1. A delicate Belgian white vegetable
6. One of the Flemish speaking provinces
6. Where Napoleon met his fate
11. A cheese made by monks in a famous abbey
14. You've surely died and gone to heaven when having some of this from Belgium.
15. Artist of "The Adoration of the Lamb" in Ghent.
16. The 'bordeaux and burgundies' of Belgium.
15. This little boy is visited by people from all over the world in Brussels
21. Medieval castle in Ghent
23. Artist of "landscape with the Fall of Icarus" found in Brussels.
25. Belgium is the only country that has these lighted at night.
27. A famous beer is made by these monks.
25. One of the French speaking provinces
29. Singer/author of "The Flat Country"

DOWN

2. A slippery river creature
3. This is the man ingredient of this special "very dark" sausage.
4. Considered a national food!
5. Location of the most famous Mardi-Gras in Belgium.
7. Artist of "Shrine of St. Ursula in Bruges.
9. Artist of "Descent from the cross" in Antwerp.
10. This battle was waged in the Ardennes
12. Belgian inventor of a musical instrument.
13. The largest Belgian airline.
16. Numerous tourists visit this high tower in Brugge.
17. This city is reputed for its diamond trade.
15. These Belgian animals are featured in a famous American beer commercial.
20. This International military organization has its headquarters in Belgium.
22. Where you would go to catch a plane in Brussels.
24. The first king of Belgium.
26. A futuristic construction in Brussels representing an atom.



Foundlings

By Pierre L. Inghels

When doing research, many of us may come before a problem that seems impossible to solve ...until we come to a breakthrough, often with the help of a good Samaritan among the Belgian Researchers. But some of us may not be as lucky and arrive in a cul-de-sac, stuck at a problem that is really impossible to solve.

A few years ago, I was asked by some of our members to help them in their search for great-grandfathers, who, as they had discovered, had been foundlings in Ghent, Belgium between the years 1810 and 1820. After having checked the appropriate microfilms at the Genealogical Library, I found the patronymes in which they were interested DE HERT, the BRABANT, and then again the BELOQUE. At the same time I discovered that these three cases were not a rarity, but that foundlings were really quite a common occurrence. Would you believe that in these years, an average of 100 children a year were abandoned in the city of Ghent alone?

If today adopted children are able to find their birth parents, because documents are there to help them, it was not so in the past. Children were abandoned by their mothers, or other relatives, mostly without leaving any traces. Getting more and more interested I started making copies of the birth- or registration documents one by one, and so assembled more than one thousand copies of Foundlings Registrations in the books of the City of Ghent, with an index of the names registered between 1810 and 1820.

A few years later, I read to my great surprise in The Oregonian of November 17, 1993, that in the United States the same problem exists still today. In 1991 the "Department of Health and Human Services" declared that more than 22,000 babies had been abandoned in hospitals. These abandoned babies are often called "boarder babies", because they spend the first months of their lives "boarding" in hospitals; these babies are mostly left by parents unwilling or unable to take them home. They are left without a home until social workers can find families to take them. Many were also born to parents who abused drugs, as three-fourths of boarder babies and abandoned infants who were tested had been exposed to drugs.

The reading of this article rekindled my interest in the abandoned children of my hometown Ghent, Belgium and I wanted to find out more about the topic. I have gathered over 1,000 registration documents of foundlings for the years 1812 to 1820.

After all, abandoning a child is something that has always existed, since the beginning of recorded history. The first one is told to us in the Bible, where Moses is abandoned by his mother in a basket on the river, to save his life, because the Pharaoh of Egypt had proclaimed that all Jewish children of the male sex had to be killed. Moses was lucky and found by the daughter of the Pharaoh and was well cared for.

Until Napoleonic times (1804-1815) it was considered a crime to abandon a child. The criminal, if found, was severely punished: put on the pillory, lashed in public, or even nailed with one ear on the pillory. In 1416, an

inhabitant of Gent was banished out of the region for ten years, because of abandoning a child. On October 19, 1573, the executioner in Ghent put two women on the pillory, because they had abandoned an infant in the city. (1)

London, England, was the first city to establish a Foundlings Hospital, organized by Captain Thomas CORAM in the mid-1700. He had earned a fortune as a Captain in the merchant marine. Retiring, he was shocked by the high infant mortality in London, and by the number of infants exposed or deserted by their parents, with no funds to care for them and no father's name to give them. Coram persuaded people from the High Society to petition for a Foundlings Hospital; he secured a charter and two thousand pounds from King George II; the great German composer Handel gave an organ and the now well known score of his MESSIAH, and directed concerts that raised ten thousand pounds. Theodore Jacobsen designed a spacious group of buildings and grounds, which became one of the proudest sight of London. (2)

Elsewhere in Europe, churches and nunneries had created special services to receive abandoned children, and by a law dated 17 December 1796 (during the French period) stipulated that all capital cities of the departments had to provide a place to receive foundlings and to take care of them. In January 1811, Napoleon decreed that abandoning a child was not a crime and was not punishable any more.(1)

The French authorities had devised the turnstile, a kind of vertical turnpike or cylindrical door in which one could lay a child, without being seen from the inside. They had been used in France for a long time and the one in Paris was very well known and called "Les Tours" - in this case translated as the turns.

In 1809 the city of Brussels adopted this kind of system, followed in 1811 by the cities of Mons, Toumai and Mechelen, then Antwerpen and Namur in 1812, Ghent in 1820 and Leuven in 1823. These devices were not always identical, some were roll doors, some revolving doors, some were slide doors - with a system of bells that would call the attention of somebody in the establishment, who would then immediately take the child inside, and give him the needed attention. These doors were usually placed at the foundlings hospice. But often people abandoned their child in at certain places of great traffic, like church steps or entrances to well established inns or restaurants, nice cafe hoping that the child would be found soon by a good soul that would take pity and keep it him/herself to raise. Whoever found a child was supposed to take it to the Civil Registration Office, and make a declaration. The child was then officially registered, given a name and, if not wanted by the declaring party, taken to the Foundlings House.

The names often reflected the place where the child was found. To take the three names that were submitted for further research by our members: De Hert, was found on the tree hall of the Inn "De Hort" (The Deer) - Beloque was found in front of a private home in the street of the Byloke (a hospital founded 1228) - Brabant was found in the

Brabantdam (a well known trading street). Let's look a little closer at this particular document as it is an excellent example of the details given in some of them (as this is 1815, Flanders is still part of France; therefore the document was officially recorded in French):

In the year 1815, the twenty six May, at seven o'clock in morning, has appeared before Jean Minne, police officer, a woman by the name of Cecile Vulders, who declared, while accompanied by her friend Rosalie Van der Speeten, to have found a small child in the Brabantdam (Brabant Dike) near the Capucine Abbey, upon which she then presented it to the police commissioner. The child as shown to him was wrapped in a white cloth and a small wool blanket, a white checkered diaper, a nightdress of white silk, a loosely made shut with a collar made of muslin with flowers, a handkerchief of white muslin, a little cotton hat with bright colored designs on it and on top a bonnet of white pique material. - Upon examining the child, we found it to be of the male sex and it appeared to be ten to twelve days old. No marks or notes were found on him. Upon this investigation the child was registered in our records with the name and surname Charles Brabant and ordered to be brought to the foundlings house in Ghent. The declaration of these proceedings are made up in the presence of the finder of the child and read to her, but the woman being illiterate, was unable to verify by signature. Officer François Verheyghem, who made up this written declaration signed the document.

In another document it is mentioned that the child has "a muslin handkerchief around the neck with a pewter medallion with a small figure, fastened with a piece of string... The appellant declared having discovered in the swaddling-clothes of the child, a piece of paper written in Flemish: 'This child is aged eighteen months, and his name is Franciscus Ferdinandus.'"

Sometimes the child was given a name based on its appearance or the circumstances surrounding its find; so for instance Pelagie Marquise, because she was dressed in fine silks and beautiful lace; or Welgezind (Happy) because the child smiled at its founder; the one name that shows that the police officer had some humor is de Scherpachierter (the sharpshooter), did this little boy take a good aim at the officer when he was checking him out? The document does not elaborate ... Other times the children were given fantasy names, like Korenbloem (cornflower) - or Cunchi (?) - Fregus (?) - Boullette (little ball).

Some of the children were found with a note pinned to their clothes, or with a special token. The notes at times mentioned the given name of the child, and that it had been baptized; the token could be for instance half of a playing card, cut a certain jagged way, the mother keeping the other half, so that eventually she would be able to identify herself and reclaim her child when her situation improved. This unfortunately did not happen very often. But these documents were supposed to be stored and kept by the authorities.

Infant mortality in general was high at that period of time anyway, but the life expectancy of the foundling was especially precarious. Only about 12% of the foundlings lived to see their 5th birthday. (1)

Apparently it was not only babies that were found. The next case relates the story of an 8 year old boy, found begging and arrested. He declared to be the son of Josse and Anne De Coster; he was born in Ghent, and after the death of his parents 2 years prior, found himself alone and without care. He left the city and roamed the country side begging until the day he was arrested in Woerden, Holland. The boy was sent back to Ghent, registered there as Charles Louis Josse De Coster, and turned over to the foundlings house (8 April 1818).

The foundlings usually would be taken care of at the Foundling houses until the age of 15, when they were sent out to work and provide for themselves, or in rare cases could be reclaimed by their parents to provide for them!

Child labor was common place in most of the world, Europe was no exception; it had been taken for granted on the farms and in domestic industries. And thus, in many instances, the authorities, resenting the cost of supporting orphans or foundlings, and under the pretext of teaching them a trade, gladly farmed them out to industries, even younger ones, sometimes in lots of twenty, thirty or even fifty. (3) The usual working day for children was from ten to twelve hours. Child labor laws are a product of the 20th century.

As years went by, and work conditions improved, along with better hygiene and sanitary conditions, the roll and side doors disappeared and the bells at the different foundling houses ceased to call for help. By the twentieth century the system could be completely abolished, as social programs were established, such as help to single mothers, better sexual and birth control information, and the more lenient attitude of society regarding illegitimate children.

But for us, genealogists the phenomenon remains an unsolvable problem, if one tries to get beyond the Foundling Registration.

Sources:

- (1) A.de Decker."Te Vondeling Leggen" in Vlaamse Stam, May 1992.
- (2) W. & A. Durant. The Story of Civilization. Vol.IX pgs89 ,218, 240. and Vol. X pg. 871, 678,682.
- (3) Mueller-Lyer History of Social Development p.221, & Registration documents from the City of Ghent, Belg.

NEWS from the Belgian EMBASSY

Trade between Belgium and the United States is growing. Is the first half of 1998 Belgian export to the US rose almost 8%. Americans show a growing interest for Belgian diamonds, which represents almost a quarter of US imports from Belgium. Belgian exports of machines, chemical products, medical devices and cars to the United States are ~so on the rise. On the other hand, US exports to Belgium maintained their high level of 1995 in the same time period. US exports (of which tobacco is the most important!) totaled \$12.5 billion, more than double the value of US imports from Belgium. Belgium ranks third in the list of countries with which the US has a huge trade surplus.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS:

Belgium's labor force totals about 4.2 million people of 4.2 million people of whom 58% are men and 42% women. 70%

works in the services sector. About 130.000 young people enter the labor market yearly.

The Belgian work force is known to be very well qualified, multilingual, motivated and highly productive. More than 55% holds a high school degree and 35% a higher degree.

As a retired language professor I was especially interested in the statistics showing that 55% of the work force in Belgium is fluent in three foreign languages, which is the highest percentage in Europe. 80% is fluent in two foreign languages. The number of native speakers of foreign languages in Belgium is also higher than in most other European countries, because of Belgium's three official languages (Flemish (Dutch, French and German) and the presence in Brussels of the headquarters of the European Union, NATO and multinational companies.

The Belgian federal and regional authorities have created employment incentives aimed at lowering labor costs for the employer and encouraging job creation. Important employment incentives are offered by the Regional authorities (Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels). These usually take the form of a lump sum premium per job created (which in certain cases can be as high as \$6000 per job/per year!) subject to certain conditions. It is also relevant to note that all companies are granted a tax relief on profits of approximately \$14,668 for each additional person employed in scientific research!

In the ratio "labor costs/productivity cost per unit Belgium compares very favorably to other European countries with an absolute highest productivity ratio (108.40 vs. 100 for Germany and 74.5 for the USA). The unit labor costs which vary between 59.90 (Ireland) and 113.90 (Denmark) Belgium comes in the 4th lowest (73.20) out of 13 countries studied, compared to the USA with a unit labor cost of 85.60. (Source OECD, European Union Commission and Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft)

Remember you can "surf" to Belgium at www.belgiumemb.org/usa/index.html

DID YOU KNOW

that ... when you have guests from Belgium, Belgians residing in the United States may have family or friends from Belgium who enter the country on a Visa Waiver Pilot Program (VWPP). In existence for ten years, this program allows citizens of several European countries, including Belgium, to stay in the US for tourism purposes for 90 days, without a visa. The program imposes certain restrictions: visitors taking advantage of this program may not take courses (including language courses) nor may they accept employment (including "au pair" jobs) during their stay. And, except for medical reasons, the ninety day maximum stay may not be extended.

that ... you can read Belgian Newspapers on the Net. Le Soir, Belgian's top-selling French language daily newspaper, is the first Belgian publication to offer a complete computerized daily newspaper on the Internet. WWW users can select subjects, ads, dossiers and games. Each daily paper is complete as well as the papers from the three previous days. There is also access to the paper's archives since January 1, 1994.

Le Soir home page address: <http://www.lesoir.com/>

Other Belgian newspapers partially available on the Internet include:

Financieel Economische Tijd: <http://www.tijd.be/tijd/>

Het Belang van Limburg:

<http://www.concentra.be/HBVL/hbvl>

De Standaard, Het Nieuwsblad, De Gentenaar, Het Volk:

<http://www.innet.be.vum>

Vers l'Avenir: <http://www.cigar.be/avenir/>

For a fee, subscribers may access the entire content of these newspapers and others on a common Internet site:

<http://www.station.be/>

that ... the 1997 budget of the Belgian Government adopted last October 1st, reduces the budget deficit to 2.9% of GDP. The government also took measures to bring down Belgium's public debt to GDP ratio by 10 % before the end of next year. [Looks like Belgium has the same problems with its budget as the U.S....]

These measures should allow Belgium to meet the Maastricht criteria and thus qualify for the group of countries which would take part in the European Monetary Union, to start in 1999.

that ... anyone interested in Belgium's economic, fiscal and legal environment, in investment opportunities and in foreign companies operating in the country, can obtain BUSINESS MEMO FROM BELGIUM free of charge from the Investment Office at the Embassy of Belgium, 3330 Garfield Street, NW., Washington DC 20008 - Tel: (202) 625-5887/8/9 - Fax: (202) 6254567

Internet: <http://www.belgium-emb.org/usa>

This business Memo is published quarterly.

that there is finally a good Belgian cookbook IN ENGLISH on the market. Need a recipe for sautéed mussels, Flemish Beef stew cooked in Beer, the one and only truly Belgian Fries or fruit-filled waffles? These recipes and hundreds more have been compiled IN ENGLISH by Ruth Van Waerebeck in her *Everybody-Eats-well-in-Belgium* Cookbook. In this delightful, user-friendly cookbook, Van Waerebeck shares family recipes going back three generations and traces Belgian culinary traditions. A Book-Of-The-Month-Club selection in September, it is now available in bookstores (Workman, \$14.95, paper)

RECIPE from the Chapter "Cooking with Beer"

Veal Chops in Beer with Mushrooms and Chervil

2 tablespoons unsalted butter

1 tablespoon vegetable oil

4 veal chops (each about 1 inch thick, preferably from naturally raised milk-fed veal, although I [Leen] make all veal recipes with chicken or turkey breasts, not quite the same but good)

Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste

1 tablespoon finely minced shallot

¾ pound fresh mushrooms, preferably an assortment of wild mushrooms, shiitakes, capes, and portobellos, cultivated white mushrooms will do also, cleaned, trimmed and halved

¼ cup blond wheat beer, such as Blanche de Bruges or a

good American blond Ale

½ cup heavy (or whipping) cream

¼ cup finely minced chervil or a mixture of parsley, chives and tarragon

1. Heat the butter and oil in a large heavy skillet over high heat until hot but not smoky. Add the veal chops and sauté until nicely browned, 4 to 5 minutes on each side. They should still be pink inside. Remove to a warmed platter and season with salt and pepper.

2. Add the shallot to the same skillet and cook over medium heat for 30 seconds. Add the mushrooms and beer; cook over low heat until the mushrooms are softened, about 10 minutes. Add the cream and simmer for another 10 minutes. Season with salt and pepper to taste and stir in the chervil.

3. Pour the mushroom sauce over the veal chops and serve immediately.

Serves 4 - Smakelijk - Bon Appétit

Sources: Belgium Today November-December 1996 and Business Memo from Belgium - 1996.3 & 1996.4

thatthere is another way to send to or receive money from Belgium (or anywhere abroad) especially if you live far from a major post office or warned about the extra costs the bank will charge on international money transfers. Simply call Ruesh International Monetary Services, Inc. at the toll-free number 1.800-424-2923. This company specializes in foreign money transfers. Each transaction costs \$2.00 - about the same cost as an international money order through the post office.

FROM & TO

From Félix Waldack (Ghent, Belgium): I would like to congratulate all of you for the 20th anniversary of The Belgian Researchers, this unique and excellent society, which comes up to the expectations of every one with Belgian roots. I offer to help members with research in East-Flanders. In December 1996 I was elected president of the Flemish Society for Genealogists - Ghent (Vlaamse Vereniging voor Familiekunde - Gent) Your contributor Sylvère Van Daele is one of the oldest members of our Society. I shall apply myself to genealogical research about the emigration of Belgian families to the United States and Canada. This way we will be able to exchange a lot of information!

From Claude Malobert (Brussels, Belgium): As a result of my query in Laces (Vol.18 #69 96.4) Walter Bourez from Carmichael, CA and Camille Comelis from Arlington Heights, Ill sent copies of newspaper articles respectively from San Francisco and Chicago. My sincere thanks go to these two Belgian Researchers. The articles were great reports about the triumphant ACM parades in these two cities, as well as a report in the Chicago Tribune about the parade and the reception in Des Moines, IA. I still hope some members from the other places listed below will inquire at their local newspapers for articles and pictures re. the passage of the ACM in those cities between May 21 and May 30 1918

Query 96.320 Reprint: Am looking for film and newspaper clippings, pictures and documents related to the extraordinary trip through the US of the Belgian Expeditionary Corps during World War 1. The men came from Russia through Siberia, China, back to Vladivostok where an American ship The Sheridan picked them up and brought them to San Francisco. Their overland trip to New York took about two weeks, and every town through which they passed organized parades, because the Belgian soldiers were raising funds for the USA war bonds. There must be documentation to be found from this action in historical societies and archives in the following cities:

San Francisco, CA	May 12, 1918	
San Francisco, CA	May 19, 1918	Presidio
Sacramento, CA	May 20, 1918	
Reno, NV	May 20, 1918	at night
Salt Lake, UT	May 21, 1918	
Cheyenne, NE	May 22, 1918	(visiting Swift and Co., Armour)
Omaha, NE	May 23, 1918	
Des Moines, IA	May 24, 1918	
Chicago, IL,	May 25, 1918	
Detroit, MI	May 26, 1918	(Visit Ford)
Niagara Falls, CA	May 27, 1918	
New York, NY	May 28, 1918	
	(visit West-Point)	
New York, NY	May 30, 1918	
	Memorial Day: French Soldiers and the Belgian ACM leading the parade.	
New York, NY	May 30, 1918	
	Reception at New York Town-Hall	
New York, NY	May 30, 1918	
	Two parades on Fifth Avenue	
New York, NY	May 30, 1918	
	Visit Fort Totten	
New York, NY	June 15, 1918	
	embarked on the French ship La Lorraine	
Bordeaux, France	June 24, 1918	arrival
Claude R. Malobert		
06/1 Avenue Gousnod, 1070 Brussels, Belgium		
or to C.R. Malobert to Belgian Laces, who will forward.		

To George Livingstone, (Weirton, W.VA) : Claude Malobert did research about the Rigot family and dad send you the material. He found that your Antoine Rigot came from Vezin, Namur. Henri Rigot from Leuze, Namur, and Pierre Ignace Rigot from Thines, Liege.

To Della Clabots (Green Bay, WI.): Upon your request, we published a call to all our members in last November as issue of Laces to cheer for the Green Bay Packers. Well, as you can tell: never underestimate the power of the Belgian Researchers: The Packers won the game! They really did an exceptional job and which would have made their Belgian founder Curly Lambeau proud!

To Charlotte Rogers: (Jeannette, Penn): Claude Malobert found information about your Tichoux-Henrivaux, which he mailed to you with some recommendations. Like he wrote, in his letter there is a "Privacy Act" that keeps all birth,

marriage and death documents out of public access. Some have been copied by the Mormons, but can only be checked in Salt Lake, otherwise documents have to be requested in Belgium.

How Healthy is your Family Tree?

Because of the important message it conveys, we reprint here an warning submitted by Den 181 Franuaer Corke, first published in "Belgian Laces VoL 15 #55 1993.2 -page 28

Research in Genetics is still a fairly new science. The importance of including medical records in the family tree was brought to our family the hard way. -Our son Michael died last month at the age of 42 of a very rare genetic disease (only 20 cases known in the world!) - When finally diagnosed at the University of Chicago Medical Center, fourteen scientists from different countries were involved in the research, among them a Belgian doctor.

They requested copies of my genealogical records to be used in further genetic studies. I would like to urge all the members of the Belgian Researchers to review their genealogical charts and Ro add any medical facts that are known about their ancestors. The information was too late to help our son, but we hope that it will help future generations!

97.327 CATRY - Jules Alphonse, b. Wevelgem, Belg. 8. April 1868 - son of Petrus Franciscus b. Wevelgem 29 March 1835 and Mane Louise Do Coninck, b. Wevelgem 18 Dec. 1844. Is said to have emigrated to the States. Any info. Will help!! Y.Catry - Ave. Marius Renard 311B2 , B -1070 Brussels, Belgium.

97.328 - BILGUIN John Daniel Bilquin b. 17-July 1905 in New York, son of Victor Bilquin, b. (date?) Namur, Belg. & Adeline Trieberg (spelling?) Am looking for Victor's birth certificate The Belg. Researchers

97.329 - DE VIGNE - Désirée member of a Catholic order (nun), daughter of François Antoine and Amélie De Brauwere, b. 17 Oct. 1823 emigrated to the US; died in Laurence, SC. Need the religious order of which she was a member and date of death. The Belgian Researchers -

97.330 - BUYCK - DEVOS - Charles (Karel Bartholomeus) b. Belgium/OostRozebeke? 15 Jan.1888; m. Marie Devos, b. Roubaix. France 31 Oct. 1890. Emigrated to the US probably 1902 with a ship of the Red Star Line from Antwerp, possibly to Philadelphia, PA Came to join an Uncle Florent(ine) Buyck b. 1846. In 1920 Charles & Marie lived in Lawrence, MA. The family had three children at the time: Charles b.22.10.1913; Marcel, b.22.7.1916; Olga b. 14.10.1919. All born in Lawrence MA.

Looking for

- 1) the descendants of Marcel and Olga.
- 2) The descendants of Uncle Florent(ine), m. Nathalie Notrebart, 24 Febr. 1888 in Roubaix, France. They had 5 children:

Rosalie; Prosper~ Louise; Marie; Louis b. 10 Jan. 1876. All born in Roubaix, Fr.; The family emigrated to the United States probably 1890's or later. The Belgian Researchers.

97.331 - PAENEN - My grandfather died in 1979 at the blessed age of 99 years (b. prob. 1880) He and his older sister (b. prior to 1880 I) were foundlings, raised in two different foster homes in Kapellen, Belgium. Grandfather always talked about an older sister, who came to say good-bye to him, because she emigrated to America. Later, he recalled having received 1 letter from her telling that she had arrived in the US." This would have been in the late 1800's. No more news since. Nobody knows her given name, but her family name definitely was Paenen. Unfortunately all the civilian records in Kapellen were destroyed by bombs at the end of WW2. Need help in this desperate" search! The Belgian Researchers

97.332 - FRAIKIN - Looking for descendants in Canada of Jean Joseph, b. Liege, Belg. 1822 - and his brothers, who left for Canada in 1870.71 .The Belg Researchers.

97.332 - PHILLIPO - SMITH - MARTIN - DEMARET diligently searching for a link between the Phillippo family in Suffolk, England, and my ancestors in Ontario, Canada. My 2gr.grandfather, James Phillippo, b. 1795 Suffolk, m. - Matilda Smith, b. 1800; gr.grandfather, Elisha Phillippo, b. 1837, Ontario, m. Almira Martin, b. Ontario. Parents of Almira Maitin were Alvah Martin and Margaret Demaret /Demaray Martin. All letters answered. (see address below)

97.333 STRAPPS - Optimistically looking for link to ancestors in Germany; name was originally German. Earliest ancestor in England was Thomas Strappo, b.abt.1570, Kyme, Lincs., Eng. All letters answered. Thank you. Sylvia Strappe-Coon, 9101 Bali Street, Plymouth, MI 48170-4003

Passenger Lists prepared by Micheline Gaudette & Howard Thomas

HYPPOLYTE Guillaume 37 farmer	AN	Viking	NY	1880	6-Apr	
JACQMAIN, Jean glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Zanesville
JACQUET Felix glasiwiwer		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Zanesville
JANSSENS L 25 gardener	AN	Belgenland	NY	1886	22-Apr	NY
KAUFFMAN Theodore 22 bootmaker Sleyndigen	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	30-Apr	
KERYS Christian 37 laborer	AN	Viking	NY	1880	6-Apr	
LAGRON H butcher Brugge	AN	Belgenland	NY	1886	22-Apr	NY
LAMBILION A. 54 cigarmaker	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	NY
LAMBILOTTE Aime, Aldomer, J.B. glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Kent
LAMBRETTI Oscar 29	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	22-Mar	
LAMBY Henri N capitalist	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	2-Feb	
LAMIER Joseph glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	
LANEMENS Jean 20(F)	AN	Nederland	NY	1880	9-Feb	
LAU VILLOTTE Jos 36 Glassmaker	AN	Rhynland	NY	1880	15-Jan	
LAUVAGE Jules 36 glassblower	AN	Nederland	NY	1880	30-Mar	
LEBOIS Louis 33 ironworks	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
LECHIEN Desire, Nicolas, glassblowers		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	
LECLAIR Florent glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Kent
LECLERCQ Leonee, 24 glass trade	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
LEFEVRE Francois glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Zanesville
LEGAT see LEGAY		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	
LEGAY ou LEGAT Augustin glassblower, Mrs.		Vaderland	NY	1880	18-Dec	OH Kent
LEGRAND Josephine see ROUSSEAU Heindrich	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	NY
LEMEUNIER Joseph 40 farmer Ferginie 34 C M	AN	Rhynland	NY	1880	15-Jan	
LEMEUNIER Louis N farmer Cecile 26 M J	AN	Rhynland	NY	1880	15-Jan	
LESSENS Antoinette see HUE Nicolas	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	
LEVAILLANT Elise 36 (F) O R L F	AN	Viking	NY	1880	6-Apr	
LIBIENS 31 miner	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	NY
LIPPENS Jacques 41 bartender	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	NY
LOCHIEU Auguste 42 carpenter Angelique 39 E HA ALO		Triacria	NY	1880	11-May	
LUDWIG H. 60	AN	Rhynland	NY	1879		
MAISCOQ Emile 29 glasmaker Roux	AN	Rhynland	NY	1886	23-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
MANDEAU Miss 22 maiden	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	2-Feb	
MANX Johannes 19 farmer	AN	Nederland	NY	1880	30-Mar	
MARIN Joach. 41 miner Jos.43 Alph 13 Eugenie 22 Pierre/AN		Rhynland	NY	1879	3-Oct	
MARLIER Ferd 46 mimer	AN	Switzerland	NY	1879	13-Oct	
MARTIN M. 43 Miller Sar Union?	AN	Belgenland	NY	1886	22-Apr	NY
MASCAUX Edmond * Jumet 2 Nov 1888 glassblower Hector's /Jumet				1908		
MATHEYS Anna 23, Anna infant	AN	Vaderland	NY	1886	4-May	
MATHYS Pierre 22 farmer	AN	Nederland	NY	1880	23-Mar	
MATTERNS Math. 59 farmer Fannie 29 Jos. 22	AN	Vaderland	NY	1886	4-May	
MAURY Catherine * 1825 widow of HOULMONT J.B. with son		Suxy		May 17, 1883		
MENTGEN Cat see BERCHAM Nic	AN	Rhynland	NY	1879	3-Oct	
MENTGEN Pierre 23	AN	Rhynland	NY	1879	3-Oct	
MERGELBIN With 58 builder	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	22-Mar	
MESMAECKER J. 26 farmer	AN	Vaderland	NY	1886	4-May	
MICHAUX Camille glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Zanesuille
MICHIELS F 24 farmer F 18 farmer Weert St. Joris	AN	Belgenland	NY	1886	22-Apr	IL Chicago
MOLLER Carl 41 mason Marie 33 P P J. A	LO	Alsatia	NY	1880	22-Mar	
MONTIGNY Fernando travelling with Julia MONTIGNY/AN		Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
MONTIGNY Julia travelling with VAN SAINLETTE An./AN		Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
MOREAU Ant. 44 miner	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	NY
MORELLE Alphonse glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Zanesuille
NEGNOR Daniel 24 farmer	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	30-Apr	
NELIS Desire 24 miner Cecil 21 Elodie 10	AN	Switzerland	NY	1879	13-Oct	
NEYER Bernard 37 miner Marie 38 Bernard 12	AN	Switzerland	NY	1879	13-Oct	
NOEL Alexandre 40 farmer	LO	California	NY	1880	26-Feb	
OSWALD Maria 52 Carl 25 Otto 21 carpenter	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	30-Apr	
PAQUET Victor 29 glassblower	LI	Abyssinia	NY	1879	23-Sep	
PARMS Jean 46 (F) Elias 20 Anna 29	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	30-Apr	
PEDMAN Peter J 24 farmer	LO	Alsatia	NY	1880	22-Mar	
PELLETTE Prosper 39 glass trade	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
PONTE Ignatius 39 farmer Charles 9	LO	Alsatia	NY	1880	22-Mar	
REISACKER Heinrich 24 baker		Viking	NY	1880	6-Apr	
REMY Pierre Edouard, Edouard, Pierre glassblowers		Vaderland	NY	1879	23-Dec	OH Kent
RICHELLE H. 38 blacksmith	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
RIGAUX Hector 29 joiner Jumet	AN	Rhynland	NY	1886	23-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
ROOMS Leo 29 laborer	AN	Zeeland	NY	1880	8-Mar	
ROSSCHAERTS F 32 soapmaker Weert St. Joris	AN	Belgenland	NY	1886	22-Apr	IL Chicago
ROUSSEAU Heinrich 26 glass trade LEMAITRE Josephine 26/AN		Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	PA Pittsburgh

SCHLEXER Maria 42, Gerard 19 farmer	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	22-Mar	
SCHLICHER Adolf 22 machinist Mrs. 19	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	30-Apr	
SCHOOALAERT Charles 49 farmer Sophia 44 wife	LO	Alsatia	NY	1880	22-Mar	
SCHWENFELD MA 22 merchant	LH	Pereire	NY	1879	16-Sep	
SCOFER Camille 22 miner	AN	Switzerland	NY	1879	13-Oct	
SEGUIN Pierre glassblower, Mrs. Augusta		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Kent
SELLAN Etienne, Joseph, glassblowers		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	
SERGEANT Henri 23 farmer	LO	Triacria	NY	1880	11-May	
SERVAIS Francois, Joseph glassblowers		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Kent
SIX R.L. 25 baker	AN	Viking	NY	1880	6-Apr	
SLOCK Aug 24 farmer	LO	Alsatia	NY	1880	22-Mar	
SOETEWY August 29 laborer	Lille AN	Rhynland	NY	1886	23-Sep	MI Escabana
SPIERS Aug 20 farmer	LO	Triacria	NY	1880	11-May	
STAHLERS Marie 32 farmer	AN	Nederland	NY	1880	30-Mar	
STREEL Mr. 26 merchant	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	2-Feb	
STURBOIS Gustave, Joseph glassblowers		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Kent
STURBOIS Mrs. 23	AN	Rhynland	NY	1880	15-Jan	
STURMS Jacques 48 merchant	AN	Belgenland	NY	1880	2-Feb	
SUAIN Leon glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Kent
TASSIER or WERY Guillaume, glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	
THERIEN M. 19 farmer	AN	Rhynland	NY	1879	3-Oct	
THOMAS Peter 26 farmer	AN	Nederland	NY	1880	30-Mar	
TOOS Emil 27	AN	Zeeland	NY	1879	23-Sep	WV Harpers Ferry
TOURNAY Joseph glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	
TOURNAY Joseph glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	
TROYE Alida *Jumet 7 Sept 1376 see MASCAUX Elie children						
VAN ACKER Antoine 41 clerk, Charlotte 47/Bruges	AN	Rhynland	NY	1886	23-Sep	MO St Louis
VAN DAM B. 48 gardner Sleyndigen	AN	Belgenland	NY	1886	22-Apr	NY
VAN DAMMS ? 16 farmer Seraphina 11 Emiline 10	LO	Alsatia	NY	1880	22-Mar	
VAN DER MEER Aimable Jos 21 miner Melchior 33 miner/AN		Switzerland	NY	1879	13-Oct	
VAN DER STRATEN P. 30 miner Adele 30 Pierre 17 Jose 13/AN/Switzerland			NY	1879	13-Oct	
VAN POTTELBEGHE Petrus 40 laborer	AN	Zeeland	NY	1880	8-Mar	
VAN SAINLETTE An 22 glass trade, Alice 2	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
VAN SPUYBROEK H. 24 carpenter	AN	Zeeland	NY	1880	8-Mar	
VAN STRAATEN H. 50 butcher	AN	Zeeland	NY	1879	23-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
VANDENWYNGAERT F 24 mason	AN	Westerland	NY	1886	4-May	
VANHAGEN Robert 33	Brussels AN	Rhynland	NY	1886	23-Sep	
VANHOOF Francois VANVLASSELAER Anne Marie MP JF/Oud Heverlee /8 Jul 1881						
VAN VLASSELAER Anne Marie see VANHOOF Francois					8 Jul 1881	
VAN VLASSELAER Jean Philipp son of Jean Baptiste and VA/Oud Heverlee/ 8 Jul 1881						
VEINNOLHEIN Victor 32 journalist	AN	Penland	NY	1886	17-Sep	PA Pittsburgh
VERBECKEN Weddon 73 Petrus 40 farmer, Ludovicus 35 Leo/AN/Zeeland			NY	1880	8-Mar	
VERRECK Alfos 22 butcher	AN	Switzerland	NY	1879	13-Oct	
VERSCHUEREN L. 30 laborer	Asp	Acapulco	NY	1886	18-Sep	NY visitor
VERSCHUEREN Auguste 19 farmer	LO	Alsatia	NY	1880	22-Mar	
VERSTAPPEN Jean Francois	Oud Heverlee				1877	
VILLOTTE see LAUN Jos.	AN	Rhynland	NY	1880	15-Jan	
WAGNER Mrs. Charles 24	AN	Nederland	NY	1880	9-Feb	
WASELLE Emma *Jumet 22 Sep 1876, Fernande *Milan, It.						
WENIGER Mathius 22 farmer	AN	Nederland	NY	1880	30-Mar	
WERY or TASSIER Guillaume glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	
WETEL Thos. 19 farmer	LO	Alsatia	NY	1880	22-Mar	
WILLIARD Leon glassblower		Vaderland	NY	1879	18-Dec	OH Zanesville
ZIMMERMANN 36 stonecutter Roux	AN	Rhynland	NY	1886	23-Sep	PA Pittsburgh

Passenger list of the SS. ISAAC BELL, from Antwerp arrived In New York 12 August 1857.

researched and submitted by John Henry MERTENS

Name-Surname	age	from	going to
BREDAEL Philippe	h 28		
DETRY Petrus	w 42	Vertrijk	Humbold, WI
VAN STEENBEEK Elizabeth	c 42		
DETRY Louis	c 16		
DETRY Harry	C 15		
DETRY Leopold	c 13		
DETRY Joanna	C 7		
DETRY Henrietta	C 4		
DETRY Petrus	c 2		
DETSONGE Louis	h 40		
DETSONGE Marie	w 36		

DETSONGE Marie	c	13		
DETSONGE Sophie	C	7		
DETSONGE Ausoria	C	5		
DETSONGE Virginia	C	2		
GOENS Joseph	h	42		
GOENS Angelica	w	42		
GOENS Francis	c	14		
GOENS Frederick	C	11		
GOENS Petrus	c	8		
GOENS Henricus	C	4		
GOENS Ferdinand	C	2	Wolfshagen	Bellevue, WI
GOENS Pieter	h	44		
PEE Anne	w	34		
GOENS Made	C	14		
GOENS Elisabeth	C	12		
GOENS Guillaume	C	5		
HOOST Nicolas	h	27		
HOOST Catherine	w	27		
HOOST Suzanna	sister	21		
HOOST Simon	C	2		
HOOST Johan		2m		
ISLAS Jean		17		
KETTLETON Jean	father	49		
KETTLETON Felix	c	17		
KETTLETON Francois	c	14		
KETTLETON Leone	C	11		
KETTLETON Louise	c	8		
LOOS Augustus	h	25		
LOOS Rosalie	w	25		
PARMENTIER Anne		20	Huldenberg	Bellevue, WI
SURGA Jean	h	33		
DUX Barbara	w	29		
SURGA Susanna	C	4		
VANDERAVOND Jean Francis	h	58	Huldenberg	Bellevue, WI
PEETERS Barbara Magdalena	w	58		
VANDERAVOND Petrus	h	29	Huldenberg	Bellevue, WI
SPORKENS Anne Catherine w		23		
VANDERAVOND Anne	c	6		
VANDERAVOND Appolonia	c	9m		
VANDERKELEN Jean Bapt		22	Huldenberg	Humbold, WI
VAN DEUREN Guillaume	h	36	Overijse	Humbold, WI
DE GREEF Anne Caroline	w	33		
VA.N DEUREN Marie	C	10		
VAN DEUREN Petnis	c	8		
VAN DEUREN Henricus	c	6		
VAN DEUREN Jean	C	4		
VAN GORTPHEN Leopold	h	23		
VAN GORTPHEN Mime	w	19		
VAN GORTPHEN Josephine	c	1		
VAN LOE Jean Baptiste	h	42		Green Bay, WI
VAN LOE Anne Catherine	w	37		
VAN LOETherese	C	14		
VAN LOE Louisa	C	1y 5m		
VAN LOE Joseph	c	2m		
WATERMOLEN Christophe	h	36	Huldenberg	Bellevue, WI
VAN HOOGARDE Petronella	w	31		
WATERMOLEN Petnis	c	8		
WATERMOL.EN Guillaume	c	6		
WATERMOL.EN Henricus	C	4		
WATERMOLEN Anne	C	3		
WATERMOLEN Theophile	c	2m.		
WATERMOLEN Francis	h	33		
STILLER Barbara	w	28		
WATERMOLEN Elisabeth	c	1y 2m.		
WATERMOLEN Isaac BA.	c	2m.		
WATERMOLEN Henricus		24	Huldenberg	Green Bay, WI
WATERMOLEN Jean Christophe	h	67	Huldenberg	Bellevue, WI
DE MUYLDER Anne Mane	w	67		
WIZER Henri		47		